

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6912.—VOL. XLII.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.—  
On the 10th ultimo, at Wallasee-street, Bradfield, the wife of Mr. J. T. Gurney, of a son.

DEATH.—

On the 17th ultimo, at St. Paul's, Paddington, aged 15, Margaret Robert Still, Esq., widow, Edinburgh, N.B.

On the 18th ultimo, at Paddington, Mrs. M. D. R. N. of a son John and Landers, Tasmania, and daughter of the late Robert Still, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, N.B.

On the 19th ultimo, at Paddington, Mrs. M. D. R. N. of a son George, William James, infant son of Mr. Thomas and Anne May, aged one year and ten months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTES TO ENGLAND.—THE AUSTRALIAN AND ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SAINTETTE.

R. METHEVY, commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE, for LADYBIRD, with her usual mail, passengers, &c., on SUNDAY, the 28th of August, 1860, touching at KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the AUSTRALIAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

HENRY MOORE, agent, 11, Market-street, Sydney, or WEDNESDAY, and AUGUST 1, 1860.

Henry Moore, July 23rd, 1860.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Rates of passage money on the Australian Line.

Sing. Reserved. Between Southampton and Melbourne £120. £30.

Ditto Ceylon and ditto ... 130 330

Ditto Madras and ditto ... 170

Ditto Calcutta and ditto ... 80 200

Ditto Bombay and ditto ... 80 200

and up to 10 years ago) half the above rates.

The above rates are exclusive of the charge for railway transit through Egypt.

Passage to and from Melbourne, £10.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

2nd July.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Inter-colonial Royal Mail Company's Steamers will be despatched.

For AUCKLAND, DIRECT, PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, Commander, on the 10th AUGUST.

J. NELSON, THE BRAKE, and CO., PORT COLONIAL, 10th AUGUST. LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander, on the 10th AUGUST.

RETURN TICKETS are ISSUED AT REDUCED RATES, enabling the holders to remain a month in NEW ZEALAND.

PEARSON and CO., Agents, Grattan Wharf.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—The PHANTOM.

S leaves daily, Fare, 1s; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.

For FALKLAND, 8th AUGUST.

From PHANTOM, 9th AUGUST.

FARES.

Cabin ..... 1s. 6d. return tickets, 1s. 6d.

Steerage, 1s. 6d. return tickets, 1s. 6d.

Refreshments to be had on board.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES!

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steamers plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:

From Parramatta at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

From Sydney, 3 a.m. 1.15, 4 p.m.

For FALKLAND, 8th AUGUST.

For FALKLAND



**THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.**

had married again, the exercise of the power would have depended upon the consent alone. But I think his stipulations also include his contingent share by survivorship in case the younger child should die before twenty-one without leaving issue.

It is not necessary now to determine how this power would have been exercised; because, according to the judgment of the Court, the party can now be divided. It is sufficient to me that the wife's or her husband's interest with the general interest of the "will," and that the authorities (see notes to them collected in Mortimer v. Hartley, 6 C. B. p., and 8th Edn., p.) do not preclude the alteration, because some meaning may be given to it as it stands. The result consequently is, that the specific devise to John Robert Bradford vested in him absolutely at twenty-one; which the devise became absolutely entitled at twenty-one, the devise to take place at the wife's death; and that with the consent of the wife in the events that have happened, the whole may be now divided.

**PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.**

**REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.**

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

The Registrar-General to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

General Registry Office, Sydney, 8th June, 1860.

Sir—I do myself the honour to transmit herewith, for presentation to Parliament, the abstracts of births, deaths, and marriages registered in New South Wales during the year 1859. The ten districts which will be found grouped in the first division in table B (see appendix) form the new colony of Queensland, and from the division of districts consequently embrace the eleven months ending 30th November only.

2. The table at foot shows the numbers registered in each quarter of the year, distinguishing males and females. The births numbered 14,410; the deaths numbered 6,642; and the marriages numbered 3,292, or 60 persons married.

Comparing our state with that of the mother country we are justified in taking a gloomy view of the quadrants.

The proportion of children born out of wedlock in England and Wales fluctuates very materially in different counties, and it is by no means the highest in the populous cities where it might be looked for.

For instance, in the city of London (where the illegitimate births are probably not all being registered) the proportion is about 10 per cent. of the births, while in the County of Cambridge the proportion exceeds 10-0 per cent.; the average of England and Wales being somewhere between 6-0 and 7-0 per cent.

In the city of Sydney last year the proportion was 4-1 per cent., and in the suburbs 2-20 per cent.; or if we class the two together, we reduce the metropolitan proportion to 3-48, or a little below that of London; while in the county districts 8-11 per cent. only of the births registered are illegitimate.

The case of criminals, noted in the table, occurred in the district of Goulburn.

is attributable to negligence on the part of parents, and not to any actual falling off in the number of births.

6. Taking the three years together, the second and third, or summer quarters, exceed the first and fourth, or winter quarters, in the number of births, viz.:—

In Sydney, by . . . . .	312
In the suburbs, by . . . . .	60
In the country districts, by . . . . .	562

Totally . . . . . 934

In Sydney the second quarter is the highest and the fourth quarter the lowest in point of numbers.

In the suburban districts the fourth quarter is the highest and the first quarter the lowest; whilst in the country districts the third quarter is the highest and the fourth the lowest.

The natural inference from the total results would seem to be that in this colony the cooler season is more prolific in births than the warm season of the year, or the reverse of England, where the summer season is found to be the most fruitful.

The table below shows the number of illegitimate children, the number of twins, and the number of triplets registered during the year.

(D)

Table showing the number of children born out of wedlock, virgins, and twins, during the year 1859.

ILLEGITIMATE. TRIPLETS. TWINS.

	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Sydney	94	95	1	1	1	1
Suburbs	102	103	1	1	1	1
Country districts	169	170	1	1	1	1
Total	214	214	1	1	1	1

\* One male twin not registered.

The number of children born out of wedlock was 665, or 3-25 per cent. on the total births; in 1858 the proportion was 2-90 per cent., and in 1857 it was 2-25 per cent. Whether the gradual increase is attributable to improved registration, or to the deterioration of morals in the community, I have not sufficient data to enable me to determine.

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For instance, in the city of London (where the illegitimate births are probably not all being registered) the proportion is about 10 per cent. of the births, while in the County of Cambridge the proportion exceeds 10-0 per cent.; the average of England and Wales being somewhere between 6-0 and 7-0 per cent.

The range of the mortality in England and Wales in 1859 was from 2-07% (in 48) to 2-12 per cent. (in 40), the average rate being 2-246 per cent.; and during those 18 years there were two epidemics of cholera, and one of influenza.

The case of criminals, noted in the table, occurred in the district of Goulburn.

**MARRIAGES.**

8. 3,295 marriages were registered during the year, and of this number 1074 or nearly one-third—32-60 per cent.—were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England; 820 or 24-90 per cent., according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; 260 or 7-80 per cent. according to the Presbyterians; 213, or 6-45 per cent. by the Wesleyans; 140, or 4-25 per cent., by other denominations; and 150, or 4-50 per cent. by the district registrars.

Of the marriages performed by civil contract, three only were celebrated in Sydney, and seven in suburban districts, whilst 150 were celebrated by registrars in the country districts. This fact goes to prove very clearly that where the services of the Church are available, the people prefer to have their marriages celebrated in the civil ceremony; for it may fairly be assumed that the excess of marriages by civil contract in the country districts is owing entirely to the paucity of ministerial visitations, and not to any objection to, or want of proper appreciation of the religious ceremony.

The table below shows the number of marriages celebrated in each quarter of the years 1857 to 1859, in the city, suburbs, and country districts, respectively.

(D)

Table showing the number of Marriages registered in the colony of New South Wales during each quarter of the years 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	Year	Total	Males	Females
1857	240	822	240	582
1858	240	822	240	582
1859	240	822	240	582
Total	720	2464	720	2464

The natural increase to the population, as shown by the gross population at the middle of the year in round numbers is 360,000, at the rate of 2-60 per cent.

The increase in the previous year was 79,19, or 2-62 per cent.; and in 1857 it was 76,07, or 2-52 per cent. that of either of the two previous years.

3. Comparing the actual number of births, deaths, and marriages registered with the number registered in the previous year; whilst the number of deaths has decreased. The births were 613, and the marriages were 363 more in number; whilst the deaths were 24 less in number.

The annual rates of the year 1859 were, of births 41-8, or deaths 39-12, and of persons married 18-2 to each 1000 persons living. These figures compared with the average of England and Wales, show an excess of 848 children born, and 3-49 persons married to 1000 living, whilst the mortality was 6-34, and the results in another shape, there were of the estimated population in the colony last year, as compared with the average of England and Wales, viz.—

New South Wales. — Births 14,410, Deaths 6,642, Marriages 3,292.

Born . . . . . 1 in 24. Died . . . . . 1 in 31. Married . . . . . 1 in 63.

I do not find any allusion in the foregoing calculations for the return of persons wanting in the first division of districts for the month of December, because their effect would be barely appreciable, the average monthly returns from the Queensland districts being—births 89, deaths 25, and marriages 19 in 1859.

BIRTHS.

4. The births in Sydney were in the ratio of 1 in 25 of the estimated population, in the various districts 1 in 23, and in the country districts 1 in 24.

The number of males born to the number of females was in the proportion of 106 boys to 100 girls; in 1858, 106 to 100.

The subjoined comparative table gives the birth in each year from 1857 to 1859, arranged quarterly for the city and the suburbs and country districts respectively. The year 1856, being a broken year, is excluded.

(B)

Table showing the number of Births registered in the colony of New South Wales during each quarter of the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, in the City, Suburban, and Country Districts respectively.

	Year	Total	City	Suburb.	Country
1857	240	822	240	582	240
1858	240	822	240	582	240
1859	240	822	240	582	240
Total	720	2464	720	2464	720

The decrease in the number of marriages celebrated in Sydney is a very noticeable feature in the return; it seems to bear remarkable evidence of the pressure of the times upon the industrial classes.

At home the marriage registers are found to be a certain barometer of the condition and prospects of the people; and there is reason to believe that a certain degree of prudence and foresight regulates the habits of the people of New South Wales; indeed, the figures here will tend to prove that the same influences do produce the same effect; when people are well off, and employment is plentiful, they marry—when the times are bad, they refrain from marriage.

We know that in the city of Sydney, during the last two years, labours have not been so plentiful, nor wages so high, as they were during the six previous years, and the people in the districts, in the course of marriage, exceed the number registered in 1857, 1858, and 1859, or 2-24 per cent. signed with marks; of these 687, or 38 per cent., were males, and 1083, or 62 per cent., were married.

Any previous check to the prosperity of the community must seem to represent the natural increase of the population.

10. In the suburban districts, whilst the number of marriages exceeded the rate of 1858, they did not reach the standard of 1857. But in the country districts, where labour has maintained a more equal proportion, the rate will be seen that the marriages have increased both in number and in the rate per 1000.

11. I must not forget to notice the remarkable difference between the numbers of males and females signed with marks with marks.

Table C, in the appendix, shows that out of 6500 persons married, no fewer than 1770, or 26-26 per cent. signed with marks; of these 687, or 38 per cent., were males, and 1083, or 62 per cent., were married.

There can be no question that many women who make their marks are deterred by difficulty from writing their names, and that they are influenced by timidity to a greater degree than men. Hence great measure arises the apparent educational inferiority amongst them.

12. Referring to the returns of the Registrar-General of England, and comparing them with ours, I find that the proportion of 41 to 100 women to 35, and 29 to 100 men to 21, who make crosses instead of writing their names on the marriage register. Deplorably defective as the state of education amongst us is, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the favourable comparison with the mother country which this universally admitted test of the state of primary education affords.

It is to be regretted that the defects in the form of marriage certificate, as far as the law affects them, are not so numerous as in the law affecting marriages.

These and other inquiries which cannot be pursued would be interesting, as tending to illustrate the social condition and habits of the people.

13. For the 13th and 14th paragraphs of my second annual report presented to Parliament, bearing date 16th April, 1858, reference was made to the defect in the form of marriage certificate, as well as to one or two other defects in the laws affecting marriages.

The assumption is borne out by the figures in the table, where a decrease is noticeable in the number of marriages registered in Sydney during the last quarters of 1856 and 1859.

The deficiency of 1856 was brought up by the increase in the first quarter of 1859, but the registers for 1856 do not show a corresponding increase, and from this circumstance I am inclined to believe that the decrease

The chief ones were—

1st—As to the uncertainty of what was intended by the law to entitle a man to be registered as an "ordinary" or "regular minister of religion," for the performance of marriages; and

2nd—The want of check to the solemnization of irregular marriages.

With regard to the first:—Questions have arisen as to the power of the heads of certain denominations to erase the names of their ministers from the annual list; and also as to the right to refuse to place upon the register the names of persons calling themselves ministers of religion, but having no recognised standing, or place of residence. It is desirable that both these questions should be determined.

With regard to the second:—The marriage of young people under age without the proper consent of parents or guardians has been the subject of frequent complaint, and the defects in the certificates reader the detection of these irregularities (where they are wilfully committed) almost impossible. An amendment of the law of certifying birth is necessary to correct this evil, and I hope to command the subject to the attention of the Government.

There is another point which I think it proper to notice at the same time; it relates to the civil contract.

As the law stands no notice is necessary of an intended marriage before the Registrar. Provided the intended wife is declared "ordinarily residing" in the Registrar's district, he has the right to register the marriage even in the presence of two witnesses.

This summary method of proceeding is contrary to the recommendation of the select committee of the Legislative Council on the Marriage Law, presented to the House in 1853,—and, I believe, opposed to the practice in every other country where the civil contract is made binding. It is very desirable that, to prevent the abuse of the privilege, we should have the power to inspect the documents of the parties to be married before the registration.

The annual rates of mortality of the three complete years were:—1857, 1-15 per cent., or 1 in 62; 1858, 1-10 per cent., or 1 in 56; 1859, 1-12 per cent., or 1 in 52.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** — To the public generally.—The undersigned beg to inform the public, that in consequence of the almost impossibility of going through the various departments of the drapery, &c., of the late Mr. W. Bushell's stock, the sale of those goods will be continued THIS DAY, in the following order, viz.:—

- At half-past 1 o'clock, General drapery, haberdashery, &c., &c.
- At 12 o'clock, Woolpacks, herring-dress.
- At 1 o'clock prompt, Slops, woollens, &c.
- The groceries, wine and spirits, boots and shoes, and also the horses, carts, &c., mentioned for this day, are postponed till TO-MORROW, Friday, 3rd August.
- W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

## (\$50,000) FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STOCK.

Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 2nd August.

And FRIDAY, 3rd August.

By Order of the Administrators.

The entire Stock of the late Mr. W. Bushell, as follows:

THURSDAY, 2nd August.

The whole of the Stock of Drapery, Silks, Haberdashery, Millinery, Hair-Slopes, Fancy Goods, &amp;c.

Commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock.

And on FRIDAY, 3rd August,

at half-past 10 o'clock.

Groceries, Tobacco, Ointments, &amp;c., &amp;c., and a large quantity of Meadow.

At half-past 11 o'clock,

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &amp;c.

At quarter to 12 o'clock,

Horses, Spring-carts, Dugouts, Harness, &amp;c.

And at 3 o'clock,

Boots and Shoes.

To Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storkeepers, Drapers, Warehousesmen, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Tobacconists, Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. W. Bushell to sell by public auction, at their Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd August, and FRIDAY, 3rd August.

The residue of the above, without the slightest reserve. Full particulars given in catalogue, which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

The undersigned assure intending purchasers that the stock is in first-rate condition, and that every facility will be offered to country buyers, stock and despatched their goods with little delay, as possible.

Bills of the month will be accepted as payment for purchases at the rate of ten shillings in the pound.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

To Grocers, Books and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

Postponement.

**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to state that the sale of the groceries, wines, and spirits, and boots and shoes, in the stock of the late Mr. W. Bushell, as follows, will be postponed till TO-MORROW (Friday), owing to the drapery stock being only partially disposed of.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

Mr. Neptune.

Fools and Co.'s Manufacture.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 8th August.

**M**ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock.

150 pairs Fools and Co.'s boots and shoes, just arrived,

at Neptune, all reasonable goods.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

Paid Vests.

To Grocers, Storkeepers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of whom it may concern,

Ex Eliot Stewart,

20 cases paid vases,

Terms, cash.

Large Sale of Wine, Spirits, Beer.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storkeepers, and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of whom it may concern,

Several parcels of wine, &amp;c.,

Marsala, Hock, Hennessy's brandy

Case brandy,

W. I. rum

Genever, old tom

Sherry and port wine, in wood and case

Chianti, &amp;c.

Draught and botted beer, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Further particulars will appear.

Terms, sale.

Superior Champagnes.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

**J**OHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely.

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Eliot Stewart,

65 cases, each 1 dozen quarts, champagnes,

Terms, cash.

**S**ECOND LEVIATHAN AUCTION SALE

of Superb and magnificient English Furniture,

Comprising 150 pieces.

will be held at the Bank Auction Rooms, about THURSDAY, 9th August, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

\* Will be view two days prior to the day of sale.

JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer.

Important Auction Sale of

370 Packages of Paints, Colours, &amp;c.

To Painters, Builders, Contractors, and others.

Comprising of

Red Ground, White, &amp;c.

Paints—Green, Yellow, Blue and Red

Dists, Brownish Green

Copper, Yellow Ochre, Umber

Dists, Scarlet, Orange, &amp;c.

Sew, Ambo, &amp;c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day next week,

370 packages of paints, colours, &amp;c.

Further particulars will appear.

Terms, sale.

Grand sale of Prints Postery.

At the Grand Sale Hall, Pitt-street.

On SATURDAY, the 4th of August.

**M**RS. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Committee of the "Sydney Poultry Association" to sell by public auction, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August, at 11 o'clock precisely, the surplus stock from the Exhibition ; comprising some of the finest fowls exhibited, and a variety of other fancy poultry, &c., &c.

This is one of the best collections which has been offered for sale in this market for some time, and deserves the attention of the trade.

Terms, cash.

Telephone Materials.

To Government Contractors and others.

MONDAY, 6th August.

Unreserved Sale.

**E**THREKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, on MONDAY, 6th of half-past 2.

A quantity of telegraph materials, consisting of wipers, insulators, terminals, screws, &amp;c., sufficient for 37 miles of wire.

Terms, cash.

Clearance Sale, on Macnamara's Wharf.

MONDAY, 6th August.

Ship's Sails, Anchors, and Chains

Copper, Metal, Metal, Pitch

Dove's Wine, Iron Pots

Old Iron, Sheet

Iron Scrap Heater

Dove Water Tanks

Tin Cans, &amp;c., &amp;c.

7 Logs Kitchen Pine, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Terms, cash.

L. THREKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, on MONDAY, at half-past 2.

The above named articles, to clear the wharf.

Terms, cash.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock.

At Brickfield-hill.

The Stock-in-trade, Shop Fixtures, Fittings, Show Cases,

Plate Glass Front, Ovens, &amp;c., &amp;c.; also, the Household Furniture, &amp;c., &amp;c., of Mr. M. Nowland, Contractor, Brickfield-hill.

The Stock of the late Mr. W. Bushell, the sale of which will be continued THIS DAY, in the following order, viz.:—

At half-past 1 o'clock,

General drapery, haberdashery, &amp;c., &amp;c.

At 12 o'clock,

Woolpacks, herring-dress.

At 1 o'clock prompt,

Slops, woollens, &amp;c.

The groceries, wine and spirits, boots and shoes, and also the horses, carts, &amp;c., mentioned for this day, are postponed till TO-MORROW, Friday, 3rd August.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

(\$50,000) FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STOCK.

Unreserved Sale.

THURSDAY, 2nd August.

And FRIDAY, 3rd August.

By Order of the Administrators.

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Commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock.

And on FRIDAY, 3rd August,

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Groceries, Tobacco, Ointments, &amp;c., &amp;c., and a large quantity of Meadow.

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At quarter to 12 o'clock,

Horses, Spring-carts, Dugouts, Harness, &amp;c.

And at 3 o'clock,

Boots and Shoes.

To Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storkeepers, Drapers, Warehousesmen, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Tobacconists, Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. W. Bushell to sell by public auction, at their Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd August, and FRIDAY, 3rd August.

The residue of the above, without the slightest reserve.

Full particulars given in catalogue, which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

The undersigned assure intending purchasers that the stock is in first-rate condition, and that every facility will be offered to country buyers, stock and despatched their goods with little delay, as possible.

Bills of the month will be accepted as payment for purchases at the rate of ten shillings in the pound.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

To Grocers, Books and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

Postponement.

Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd August.

At 12 o'clock prompt,

Groceries, Books and Shoes.

To Family Grocers, Storkeepers, Shippers, and Spiculaters.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. W. Bushell to sell by public auction, at their Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd August, and FRIDAY, 3rd August.

The residue of the above's cargo of Oregon timber, ex Horsburgh, from Puget Sound, comprising

11 x 3—100 feet

56,000

7 x 2—15,000

15 x 4—3,217

15 x 3—2,838

11 x 4—1,488

15 x 2—12,940

9 x 4—4,820

12 x 18—11,174

11 x 11—10,541

15 x 1—1,843

15 x 2—1,545

14 x 14—9,029

9 x 9—7,564

10 x 3—1,046

18 x 10—7,140

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ANNOUNCEMENTS  
Wednesday evening.

Brandy	.....	£15. 2
Gin	.....	169. 15
Whisky	.....	15. 6
Brum	.....	212. 5
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	.....	61. 8
Potash	.....	90. 3
Cigars	.....	36. 2
Tob.	.....	58. 18
Cakes & biscuits	.....	10. 10
Pepper, unpeeled	.....	20. 11
Total	.....	518. 0

The Customs revenue collected during the month of July amounted to £42,540 19s. 11d. During the corresponding month of 1849 the receipts were £43,865 13s. 3d. There is therefore a decrease of £1324 13s. 4d., or three per cent, on the revenue of the month.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. David Jones and Co., and Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co., is called for to-morrow (this day) at ten o'clock, on business of importance.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. continued their sale of the late Mr. Busfield's estate to a large and varied company, at which there were some spirited buyers, and prices on the whole were satisfactory. The sale will be continued to-morrow (Thursday) with drapery, haberdashery, wool-packs, wool bagging, three-bushel and gunny bags, as per advertisement; and at two o'clock general slops, woollens, &c.

Business continues very dull, and the inclemency of the weather caused some of the sales by auction to be postponed.

The *Economist* makes the following remarks respecting the New Bankruptcy Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell.

To bankruptcy, perhaps, more than to any other branch of the law, have the skill and energy of reformers been devoted; and the subject with Lord Brangwyn, the most untiring of all advocates of social improvement, and from the nature of the subject as a border ground between law and commerce, it has been left to the lawyers alone, but has admitted that things—had enough in the law of Lord Eden—are now made so that it is high time to amend the amending bill. So far, however, nothing has been done, and one that, whilst it should not scare us from sober and well-considered changes in our bankruptcy, should make us careful that every change we adopt be a sober and well-considered one.

The views and wishes of commercial men in this country on the subject of bankruptcy have not been defined, for not only has this subject formed during the last three or four years a frequent matter of discussion in the Chambers of Commerce, and the meetings of the various associations, but the Government has admitted that things—had enough in the law of Lord Eden—are now made so that it is high time to amend the amending bill.

Mr. Attwells was brought to me by Mr. Horne, from Burrsden, on 29th December, 1855, to give his definite expression of the wishes of the classes most interested in the subject. He has shown his appreciation of the principles of the new bill, and the very great difficulty it is not easy to keep them as low as to afford reasonable chance of relief to all men, and yet to avoid the tendency to make the law too easy, which is even more dangerous in courts of justice than in the law itself.

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